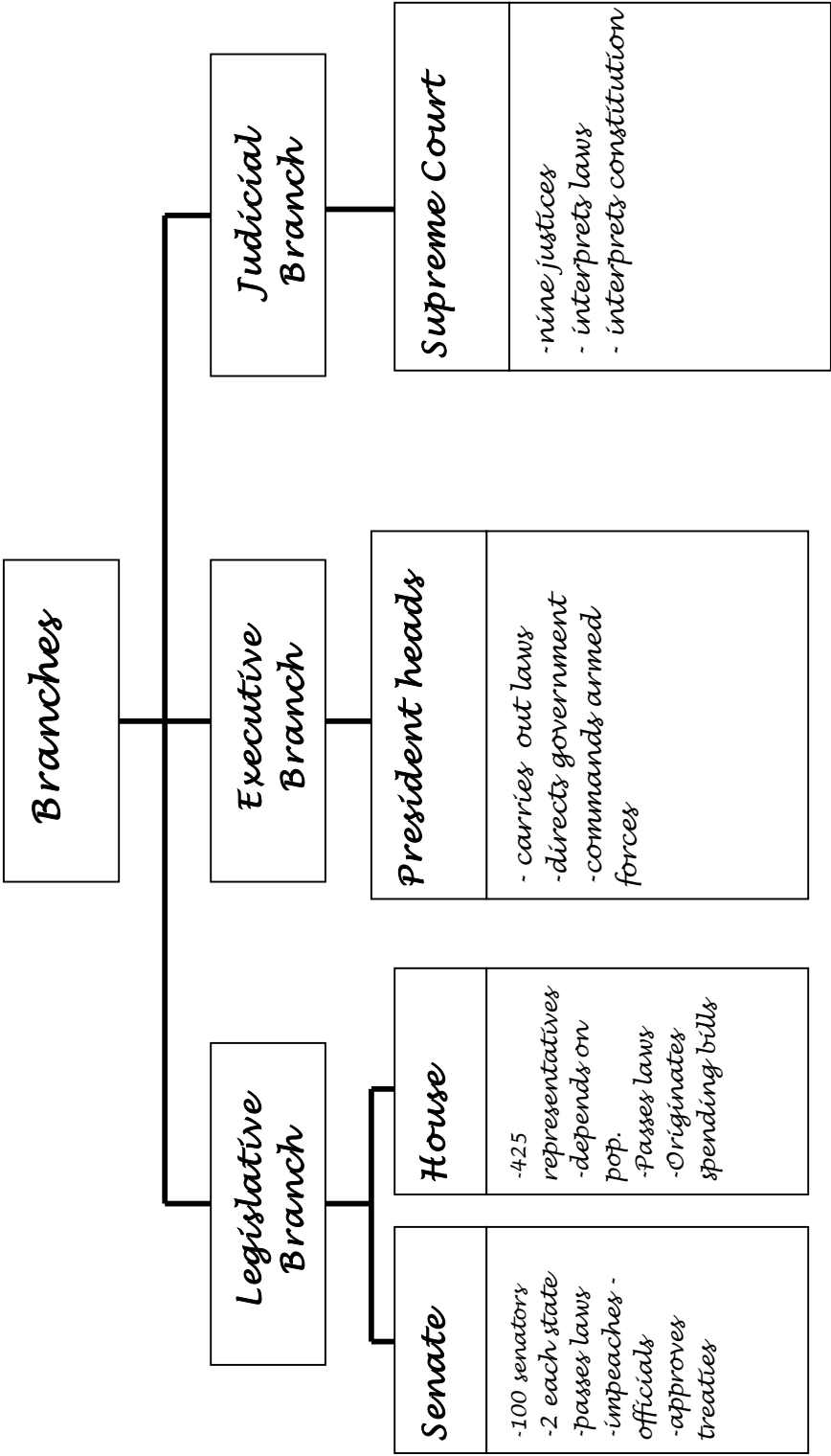


Graphic Organizer 1 – Central idea

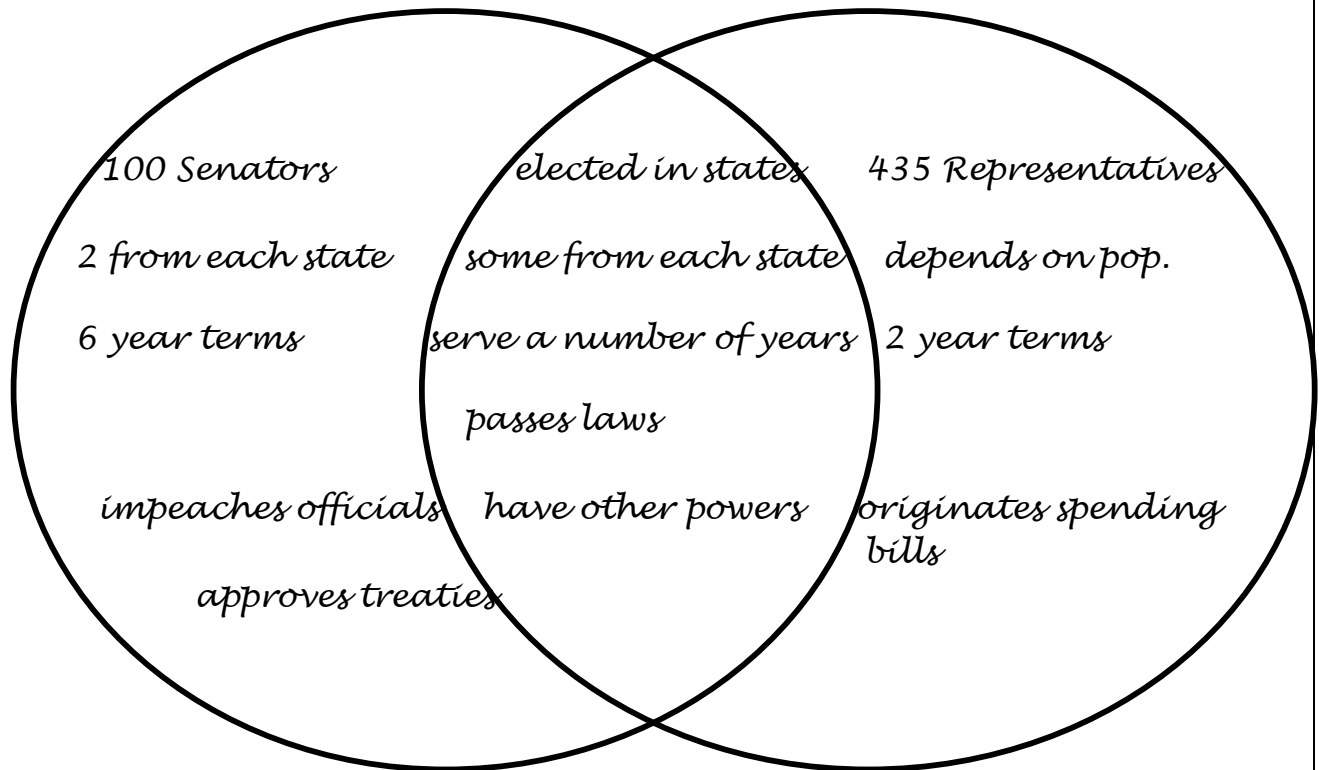
Federal Government



Legislative Branch

Senate

House of
Representatives



Graphic Organizer 3
Venn Diagram (Compare – Contrast)

COMPARE AND CONTRAST In regard to:

League of Nations

United Nations

When

- January 10, 1920.
- Established by peace treaties after end of WWI.

June 25, 1945 when 50 nations signed charter in San Francisco. Originally conceived by Churchill and Roosevelt.

Who joined

- Largest # of nations - 58
- Most important nations - Britain and France
- USA did not join due to isolationism.

- All peace loving nations
- 192 member states in 2008
- Permanent members of Security Council = China, France, Russia, USA, UK

Mission

- Ensure that war never broke out again.
- Settle countries' disputes
- Improving global quality of life

- Maintain peace & security
- Promote friendly relations among nations
- Tackle economic, social, humanitarian problems

Major Successes

- First international organization of this magnitude.
- Established a model/foundation for UN.

Global international organization.
Peacekeeping activities, supplying police forces, disease control, humanitarian programs, setting standards for human freedom and dignity.

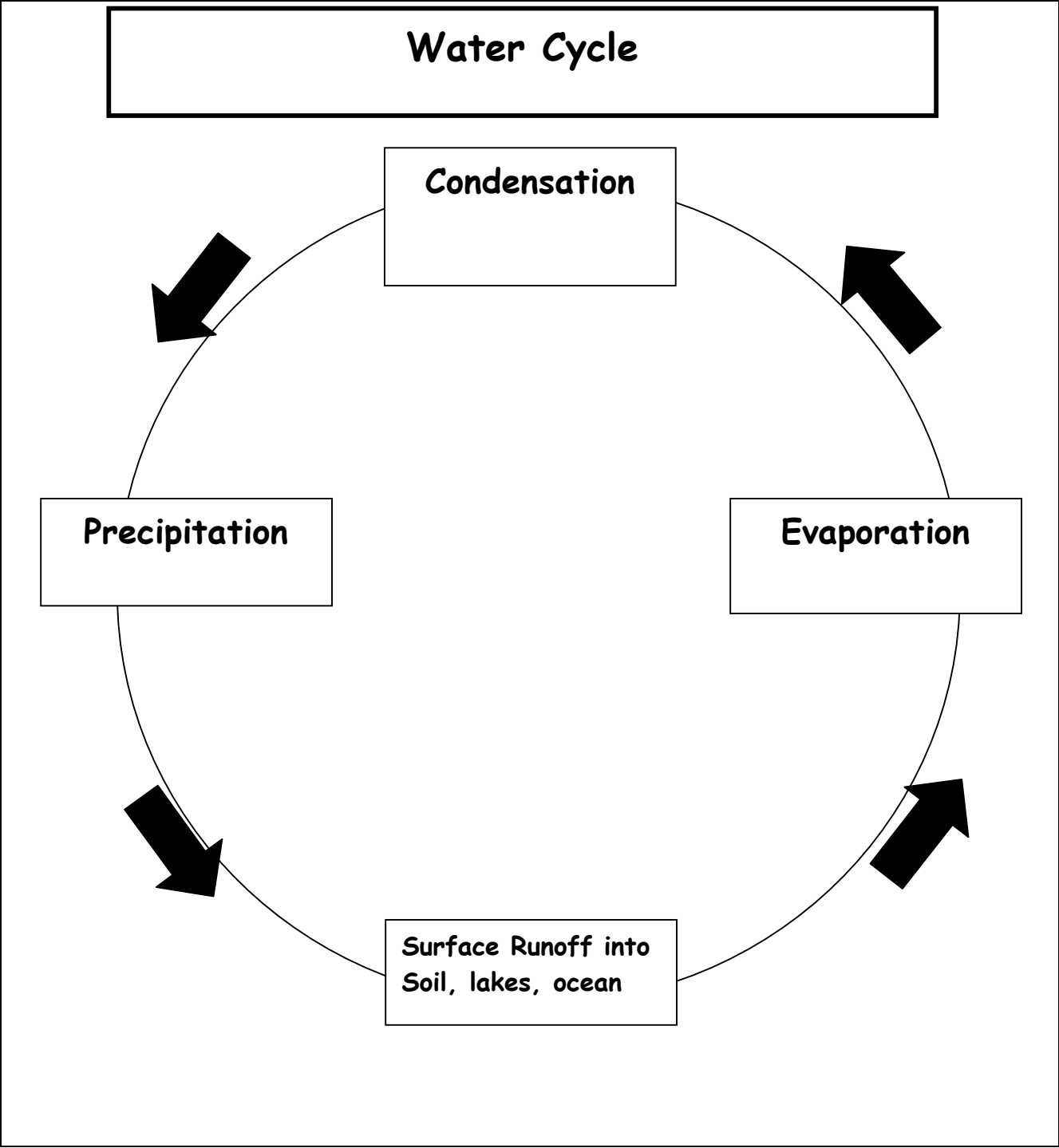
Major Failures

Failure to stop World War II

- Failure to keep peace in many cases. Actions often stifled by super powers.
Difficulty regulating atomic bombs. Inadequate funding for important programs.

Biomes Basics

	Climate	Vegetation	Animals
Arctic Tundra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coldest biome -Long cold winters -Short cool summers -Little precipitation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No deep root systems -1,700 kinds of plants -Low shrubs, mosses, grasses, etc. -To resist cold, plants short and group together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mammals: caribou, foxes, wolves, polar bears, etc. -Birds: ravens, sandpipers, terns, gulls, etc. -Insects: mosquitoes, flies, moths, grasshoppers, etc. -Fish: cod, salmon, trout -In winter, hibernate or migrate south
Desert (Hot)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wide range of daily temperatures -Hot during day -Cold at night -Low precipitation -Low humidity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plants adapted to limited amount of water -Must limit water lost (e.g., waxy coating on leaves, thorns instead of leaves) -Grasses, succulents, cacti, trees (e.g., mesquite) - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mammals: bobcat, coyote, kangaroo rats, jack rabbits, etc. -Reptiles: Lizards, snakes, tortoises -Insects: scorpions, flies, wasps, beetles, ants, etc. - Birds: hawks, owls, roadrunners, herons, etc.
Tropical Rain Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Warm to very hot -High amount of rain -Humid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tall, dense jungle - 2/3 of world's plant species - Broad-leafed, hardwood evergreens - Exotic flowers - Ferns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Home to more than ½ of world's animals - Monkeys, frogs, lizards, bats, butterflies, snakes, sloth, small cats, etc. - 1/3 of all birds



Graphic Organizer 6
Flow Chart